

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Translation

Translation has some definitions proposed by different experts. Munday (2001) said that translation refers to the changing of meaning of an original source text (ST) of one language into a target text (TT) in a different language. Translation makes the target language (SL) get the same understanding as the source language (SL). This definition also linear with Newmark (in Budianto and Fardhani, 2010) who states that: “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message (ST) and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. In this definition, translation is able to cover written and spoken forms. The same meaning means to get the same message in another language, not equivalent in terms of form but in terms of delivering the message.

Translation is considered, as one ought to be able to say or write something as well in one language as in another (Newmark in Budianto and Fardhani, 2010). It means that translation makes a person is able to understand something from different language. This concept is supported by Pope (2002) who says that translation is the realizing of meanings and effects in one language (source language) that correspond in some ways to the meanings and effects realized in other language (target language).

Translating consists of reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber in Budianto and Fardhani, 2010). In this matter, in doing a translation, translator should try to reproduce the idea which equivalent between the source language and the target language, not only in the terms of meaning, but also the style of target language itself. If the target language can catch the style of the idea, they will be more understand the meaning and get the sense.

A good translation flows naturally as if it is originally written in the target language (Budiono and Fardhani, 2016). The vocabulary and grammar used in the translation are not strange and awkward, but the meaning should still make sense and understandable to the target language. Even the meaning becomes the highest priority, but style is also important in order to get the sense of translation. To conclude, translation is the process of referring not only the meaning, but also the style from one language (SL) to the target language (TL) in order to get the same impression and sense.

2.1.1 Process of Translation

Process of translation defines as a complex cognitive process which requires an interactive and non-linear nature, encompassing controlled and uncontrolled processes, and required problem solving, decision making and the use of translation strategies and tactics (Albir, 2001). Nida (in Robinson, 2004) states that the cycles of translating are:

- a. Analyses the source language message into its simplest and structurally clearest forms.
- b. Transfers the message at the forms level.
- c. Restructures the message in the target language to the level that is most appropriate for the audience addressed.

2.1.2 Principle of Translation

Principle of translation is needed to notice some criteria in transferring meaning from source language to the target language as natural as possible. There are several principles of translation that purposes by some experts such as Finlay (1971), Munday (2016) and Bassnett (2005), they are:

- a. The translation has to reach an understanding of what the source text's writer writing to say.
- b. The translation has to produce the same sense between source text and target text, so the reader experiences the same impression.
- c. The style, tones, nuances, registers and manner of translation writing should be of the same idea with that of the original.
- d. The translation should give a complete transcript of the idea of the original work.
- e. The translation should have all the ease of the original composition using the forms of speech in common use.

2.1.3 Criteria of Good Translator

Translating is not an easy thing to do; translators have to transfer the source language to the target language without adding or omitting nothing but still get the sense of original idea. There is a need for translator to transmit the original ideas. Translator has to master some competencies including an array of knowledge, abilities and skills which vary between individuals. According to PACTE (2000), there are six subcomponents of translation competence that every translator must have, they are:

1. Communicative competence in two language (bilingual), including linguistic, discourse and sociolinguistic competence.
2. Extra-linguistic competence composed of general world knowledge and specific knowledge.
3. Instrumental-professional competence composed of knowledge about translation and skills related to the tools of the trade and profession.
4. Psycho-physiological competence which defines as the ability to use all kinds of psychomotor (reading, writing, cognitive skills, psychological attitudes, intellectual and self-confidence).
5. Transfer competence, is the ability to complete the transfer process, understand and re-express from the source language to the target language.
6. Strategic competence, an individual procedure of ability to encounter all the problems faced in the translation process.

In being a good translator, he/she must have those competencies to transfer the language properly and guarantee the efficiency of translation product.

2.1.4 Method of Translation

Method means a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan. The way a translator translates within three steps which are analysis, diversion and harmonization is called as method of translation (Machali, 2009). Newmark (in Emzir, 2015) identifies eight translation methods, there's four methods that emphasis in source language (SL) or called as semantic translation method, and the rest belong to communicative translation method which emphasis in target language. Semantic translation method is divided into four, which are:

a. Word-for-Word Translation

This method mostly demonstrates as translating word by word which the target language written under the source language. The word order is maintained by translating it one by one with the most common vocabulary, out of context. The cultural words translated literally. For example:

SL : Look, little guy, you all shouldn't be doing that.
TL : Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan itu.

b. Literal Translation

In this method, the grammatical constructions of source language converted to the closest equivalent meaning of target language, but the lexical words single translated out of context. For example:

SL : Look, little guy, you all shouldn't be doing that.
TL : Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak melakukan itu.

c. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation method tries to reproduce contextual meaning which accurate to the source language in grammatical structures of target language. This method attempts to transfer the cultural words and maintain the degree of 'abnormality' of lexical and grammatical structure in translating. For example:

SL : I have quite a few friends.
TL : Saya sama sekali tidak mempunyai banyak teman.

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation method is different from faithful translation which only considers the naturalness, while semantic translation is more flexible, concerning the aesthetic value by compromising the meaning as long as still within the limits of equity. For example:

SL : He is a book-worm.
TL : Dia (laki-laki) seorang laki-laki yang suka membaca.

The communicative translation method is also divided into four, they are:

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is a method which is very close to the target language as long as it does not sacrifice the essential parts such as theme, character or plot. This method usually uses in translating drama or poetry. However, in the use of this method a cultural transition that is adapted according to the target language and culture. For example:

SL : Hey, Jude don't make it bad
Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart
Then you start to make it better
TL : Kasih, dimanakah engkau
Mengapa kau tinggal aku
Ingatlah selalu padaku
Janji setiamu takkan kulupa

b. Free Translation

This method produces the material freely without procedure, or content without original text. The translation product usually in a form of paraphrases that is longer than the original text called as intralingua translation. For example:

SL : The flowers in the garden.
TL : Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di taman.

c. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the original message and tends to be distorted the nuances of meaning by choosing the colloquialism and idiom which does not exist in the native language. For example:

SL : I can relate to that.
TL : Saya tidak mengerti maksudnya.

d. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation method tries to produce the contextual meaning from the original verse so the language will be easily accepted and understood by the reader. For example:

SL : Beware of the dog.
TL : Awas anjing galak.

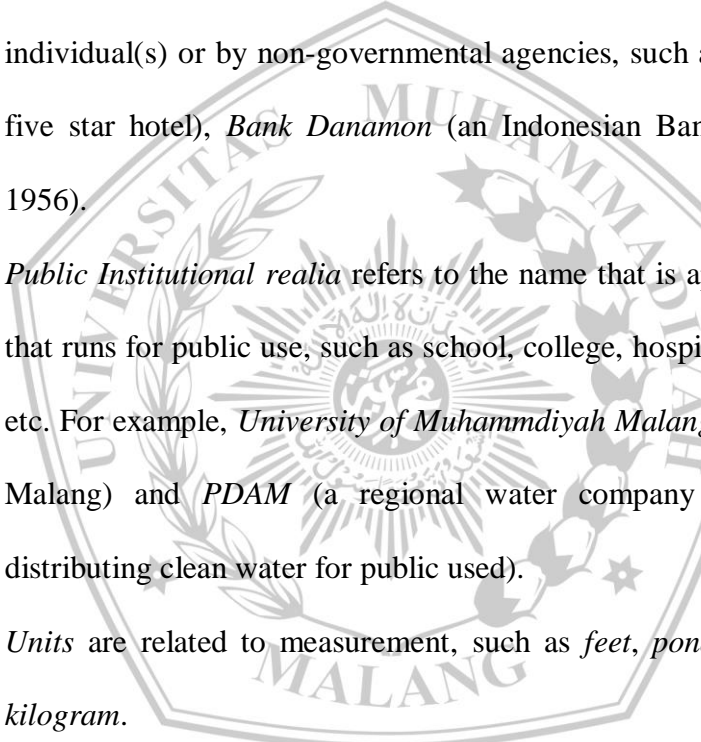
2.2 Realia

Culture and language are inseparable, but certain elements of them both seem to be more inseparable than others (Rantanen, 2001), this means that those lexical elements refer to the real world ‘outside language’ which could be called as realia. Realia refers to (1) an extra linguistic culture-bound translation problem, (2) as the attributable occurrence in the source text of lexical elements, i.e. words and phrases, (3) which are direct, extra linguistic references, (4) animate and inanimate, both real and fictional, and (5) originating from a culture other than TC (Knaappila, 2009). Realia refers to cultural element and the term has now been generalized and is frequently used to refer to objects, customs, habits, and other cultural and material aspects that have an impact in shaping certain language (Cerde Masso in Guerra, 2012).

Cultural specific words or non-existent or untranslatable words in other cultures are also called as realia. In conclude, realia is cultural-specific words or terminologist, which focuses on phenomena or categorical concepts that are specific in one culture or country.

2.2.1 Typology of Realia

As realia defined as unique concreting at phenomena or categorical concepts which are specific to a certain country or area of culture, and that have no equivalence or partial maximum equivalence, Grit (2004) classified the typologies of translation into six, they are:

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- a. *Historical realia* refers to people, events or activities happen in the past. For example, *Ir. Soekarno* (the first president of Indonesia) and *Bandung Lautan Api* (event of rebellion happen in Bandung).
 - b. *Geographical realia* is related to places and other elements of our surrounding. For example, *Istana Merdeka* (Merdeka Palace) and *Bromo* (a mountain in Malang).
 - c. *Private Institutional realia* is institution managed by a private individual(s) or by non-governmental agencies, such as *Hotel Atria* (a five star hotel), *Bank Danamon* (an Indonesian Bank established in 1956).
 - d. *Public Institutional realia* refers to the name that is applied to a place that runs for public use, such as school, college, hospital, park, library, etc. For example, *University of Muhammadiyah Malang* (a university in Malang) and *PDAM* (a regional water company which run for distributing clean water for public used).
 - e. *Units* are related to measurement, such as *feet*, *pond*, *kilometer* and *kilogram*.
 - f. *Socio-Cultural realia* refers to element from society and culture such as work, leisure, beliefs, and habits. For example, *kue putri salju* (a cake which sprinkle which refined sugar) and *ulos* (the traditional cloth of Bataknese people in North Sumatra).

Those classifications are used for doing this research by considering the Grit's notions which is had the most complete typologies compared to other notion.

2.3 Socio-cultural Realia

Socio-cultural realia refers to elements from society and culture. Socio-cultural is the special sense (prejudiced sense) depends on a group reference which needs to be noted. Element of socio-cultural realia including:

- Industrial level or economy (trade and industry, energy supply).
- Social organization (defense, judicial system, police, prisons, local and central authorities, media, health, and retirement).
- Politics (state management, ministries, electoral system, political parties, politicians, political organizations).
- Social conditions (groups, sub-cultures, living conditions, problems, education, religion and beliefs).
- Culture and habits (leisure activities, works of art, authors, nightclub, coffee shop, café, sports, housing, transport, food, meals, clothing, articles for everyday use, family relations, expression, color).

For example:

- a. *kue putri salju* (a cake which sprinkle which refined sugar).
- b. *ulos* (the traditional cloth of Batakese people in North Sumatra).
- c. *Sinterklaas* (a person who delivering gift in a Christmas).

2.4 Strategies for Translating Realia

Strategies are chosen by three factors, they are the type of the text, the purpose of the text and the target group (Gebraad, 2012). Grit (2004) gives eight different strategies in translating realia, such as:

2.4.1 Maintenance

Maintenance refers to strategy of translating realia without changing anything to it or used the original language (source language). For example:

SL : Kerupuk.

TL : Kerupuk.

2.4.2 Calque / Loan Translation

Calque is strategy which is translated into the equivalence in the target language (loan other language). It is that only imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of that term without preserving the original pronunciation. Calque becomes a productive way to enrich the target language. For example:

SL : Candi Singosari.

TL : Singosari Tample.

2.4.3 Approximation

Approximating or replacing the existed expression from source language more or less similar in target language. It allows to translate the material content of an expression, leaving the color is nearly always lost, because instead of the original text connotation the target text is deprived of that intended connotation, having a neutral style. For example:

SL : The distance feels like yards.

TL : Jaraknya seperti bermeter-meter.

2.4.4 Description

One of strategies in translating realia in which giving or adding the definition to the words in the target language. It is be more like explicating the denotative context. For example:

SL : Rawon.

TL : Beef boiled with black soup.

2.4.5 Generalization / Hyperonym

The purpose of generalization is analyzed the translation of denotative meaning in its distinctive features. It occurs when a word or phrase in the source language is translated into a broader and more general term in the target language which normally for stylistic reasons or to avoid unnecessary repetitions or ambiguity. For example:

SL : VARA.

TL : A broadcasting Company.

2.4.6 Adaptation

It refers to conversion of basic measurement into other units. It employs when the type of situation that being referred to by the source language message is unfamiliar to the target language representative thus the translator creates a new situation that can be viewed assituational equivalence. For example:

SL : Lemper.

TL : Indonesian sushi.

2.4.7 Deletion / Omission

In this strategy, the realia are intentionally or unconsciously deleted by the translator. This strategies applied when the translator synthesize a source language information item in the target language, mainly when the information is irrelevant to the reader. For example:

SL : a million miles.

TL : sangat jauh.

2.4.8 Combination

None of above strategies is without problems. Various combinations therefore occur in practice by combining two or more strategies. For example:

SL : Lemper.

TL : Indonesian sushi, a shredded chicken rolled with sticky rice.

In translation above, the generalization strategies and description strategies are combined.

Those strategies are used for doing this research by considering the Grit's notions which is had more specific term for translating realia compared to other notion.